PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1870.

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Card from Ex-Secretary of the Interior Jacob

Hon, Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior under President Buchanan, has thought it necessary to reply to the charge of a Cincinnati judge, that he (Thompson) and Secretary Stanton quarrelled in the Cabinet, the casus belli being alleged to be that the former had stolen \$8,000,000 of Indian bonds. Mr. Thomp-

Indian bonds to the amount of \$70,000 (which sum Judge Johnson did not hesitate to carry up to \$8,600,000) were abstracted from the Interior Department while I presided over it. At my instance and by my request a Committee of Congress thoroughly investigated the whole transaction. The report of this committee forms a part of the history of the times. It is found in the reports of Committees of the clouse of Representatives, second seasion, Shirty-sixth Congress, raport No. 78. I refer you also to a statement made by me through the columns of the N. Y. Herald, more than a year ago, which shall I request the editor to print with this card, in reference to this abstraction of Indian bodds. Thus you will be advised of all other facts in the case, and you can judge how wanton and unjustinable Judge Johnston has been to me. I have been slandered on this account long enough, and I ask of you that defense only which justice and truth give me, and that centempt for Judge Johnston which the slanderer and falsifier surely deserve at your lands. Since the war I have sought privacy and retirement. In every way I have retrained from thrusting my name before the public. I have not even defended myself when falsely assailed. I have waited with the hope that truth, with her slow but certain march, would overtake falsehood, with her passions and prejudices, and overwhelm her. I now speak because my feelings are cutraged by this false representation of the personal relations of Mr. Stanton and myself. Our intercourse, both before and during our service in Mr. Buchanan's Cablact, was free, cordial, intimate, and confidential. Sometimes we differed on questions brought up for our netion. We both were frank in the expression of our opinions, differed on questions brought up for our action. We both were frank in the expression of our opinions, and never was there the slightest personal recling on the part of either on account of this difference, or the slightest impeachment of the motives of either. On the night before my departure from Washington Mr. Stanton came to take his leave of Washington Mr. Stanton came to take his leave of me. Our conversation turned apon the gloomy prospect looming up in the immediate future, and we tooth suddened at the view. Just as he left my room, where my family were with some friends, he called me out and said:—Mr. Thompson, God only knows what may happen to us and our country. But, my dear sir, I want you to carry this assurance with you; I am your friend, and will continue so; and if it so happens I can in any way serve you in the future, I shall not forgive you if you fall to let me know how I can do it." This was the last time we ever met, and there was no correspondence between us afterward. His subsequent course was, in my estimation, the result of his ardent, impulsive nature. When he saw that the Constitution of 1787 was buried, and a war upon the States begun, I have no doubt he felt it his imporative duty to form new political associations and pursue a new direction; political associations and pursue a new direction; and this he did, as all must admit, with great zeal and ability. Whether in this he acted with wisdom and charity, is now a question for posterity. Now that life's labors are over, and his earthly record is emade up, I would inscribe in great sincerity upon

his tomb, "Requiescat in pace." Oxford, Miss., February 1, 1879.

Complaints of the American Minister-Discreditable Neglect of His Legation-The Pre-

ident's Action. WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 .- Secretary Fish has received a long and interesting letter from the Hon. C. E. De Long, our Minister Resident in Japan. He says that Yeddo will always be the capital of Japan, and urges that a Legation building, offices, etc., and a Minister's residence should be erected there at once. A guard of say twenty-five American soldiers should be always there. A man-of-war should always be in port, at the service of the Minister and Legation. Thus it is with all the other great powers, and the Japanese Government respect only power and

The British Minister has notified him that he will be compelled to request the use of the entire jall and hospital, and Mr. De Long submits that it is very humiliating to have to depend on a foreign power for such necessary accommoda-tions, and especially at the capital of a great nation with which we are striving to establish commerce, etc. He says that the opening of the Pacific Railroad and the establishment of the steamship line for Yeddo and Yokohoma to San Francisco has revolutionized Japan, and that she will soon be one of the most important of countries, in a commercial point of Congress must legislate, and that quickly, he adds, or the other powers will gain many ad-He feels, moreover, the indignity of his post-

tion when brought into contact with the Japanese Ministers or with the representatives of other powers, and with his own country people, and he had much rather resign or be than occupy his position under such circum-stances, for, fenced in as he is, he feels that he is without influence or power at Court, and therefore without ability to serve his country beneficially. Mr. De Long devotes a number of pages of his letter to the necessity of retaining a regular naval force at the Japanese seaports and

along the coast.

Secretary Fish had, yesterday and to-day, consultations with the President, who is in favor of raising the mission to a first-class one, of erecting all suitable buildings at Yeddo and Yokohama, and of doing all that is necessary to foster and increase our commerce and influence in Japan. The Secretary of the Navy has in-formed the President that the United States war vessels Benicia, Colorado, and Alaska are now under orders to sail for Janan.

A TRAGEDY.

Melancholy Salcide on the North River. The ferry boat which left the slip at Hoboken for Barelay street, in this city, at 9.15 last evening, was the scene of a melaucholy suicide. When the boat had reached the middle of the river, a woman of more than ordinary beauty, elegantly attired, leaped from the bow of the boa into the river. She was caught in the wheel, and must have been horribly mangled. Her body descended forever beneath the waves in the presence of a number of horror-stricken passengers, who had been apprised of the occurrence before it could be prevented. She had been ob-served by the pilot of the boat upon its bow, but he did not divine her intentions until after she had taken the fatal leap. As soon as she had done so, the boat was stopped and preparations made to rescue her, but before these could be made effective her fate had been decided. She sat in the ladies' cabin for some while be fore going to the place from which she leaped and during that time her conduct was so ec tric and betrayed so much agitation as to elicit remark. She divided her attention between a ring which she had upon the fourth finger of her left hand and a letter which she had drawn from her pocket. Her going out of the cabin before the boat reached the pier was remarked as singular, but unfortunately none of her fel-low-passengers is lowed her. N. Y. Times

ART.

Sale of the Thompson Collection. The sale of the great collection of the eccentric Thomas Thompson, of Boston, was continued yesterday in New York. About 250 pictures of various degrees of merit were sold, only one or two being undervalued. The large majority, however, brought prices far beyond their value as works of art. A Dutch picture by Brauwer, "Boors Merrymaking," brought \$148; "Triumph of Galatea," by Schidone, \$170; a portrait of Mrs. Jordan, by Leminoire, \$178; a fine specimen of Luca Giordano, "Lot and his Despitation." Daughters," \$60: a landscape, by Robbe, of Brussels, \$210; a Sleeping Venus, by Sir Joshua

FIRST EDITION

Reynolds, \$80: a portrait of Sir Thomas Wentworthe, one of the early settlers of Charleston, artist unknown. \$100; a cabin interior (Picardy), by G. Earl, of London, \$550; a portrait of Christopher Ginek, the "Michael Angelo" of music, by Duplessis, \$140; a portrait of Rembrande By Duplessis, \$140; a portrait of Rembrande topher Ginek, the "Michael Angelo" of music, by Duplessis, \$140; a portrait of Rembrandt Peale, by himself, \$22; a portrait of Miss Foote, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, \$165; "The Coquette," by Jean Racux, \$155; a landscape, by Turner, \$125; "Early Morning," by Bierstadt, \$135; an old mill, by the same, \$400; "Some Pumpkins," by Carleton, \$110; a Venus and Adonis, artist unknown, \$325; "The Pic-nic," by Birdon, \$130; a sea view, by M. J. Heade, \$175; a cattle piece, by Hinckley, \$153; a landscape, by Buttary, \$100; a female reclining, artist nuknown, \$125; a skating scene, by Bierstadt, \$175; and three bas reliefs in terra cotta, at from \$7 to \$12.

SHOO FLY.

Excitement in the National Bear Garden Gen. Butler and Sunset Cox. Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, seems destined to divide with General Butler the honor of leading the Republican side of the House of Representatives. His famous economy speech, in which he boldly charged his own party with ex-travagance and disregard of public interests, gave him a prominence before the people which no other Republican Congressman has attained and his subsequent career has fully established the expectations which the conservative portion of the masses formed of him. General Butler, who constituted himself the charapion of the administration, and as such sought to overthrow the statements of Mr. Dawes, resterday met another defeat at the hands of his colleague.

Mr. Dawes' legislative appropriation bill pro-poses to cut down the salaries of a number of officers belonging to the Capitol police. Several members, including Mr. Butler, thought this an exhibition of very small economy, but Mr. Dawes reminded the Essex statesman how a year ago, he favored abolishing the Capitol police force altogether, whereas now he occupied the opposite of the question. Mr. Dawes referring to Butler's opposition to every pro-posed reduction of public expenditure, inti-mated that he (Butler) would not be satisfied one way or the other, and did not want to be, preferring to fight every question merely for

buncombe and sensation.

Butler was squelched, but only for a moment, for when the next clause in the bill was proposed that giving \$1,500,000 for pay and mileage of members—Ben was up again and threw a regular bombshell into the House by proposing to cut off one-third of the amount, and not to allow one cent of the remaining two-thirds to be applied to the payment of mileage. This was substantially abolishing mileage for the next session. Butler pretended to be very much in earnest, and, shrugging up his shoulders, he exclaimed, "I would like to have a little economy in this thing, if I am allowed to do so!" This was striking Congress in a tender spect—taking

away the largest perquisite of members.

They dared not oppose the saving of half a million dollars, although it came out of their own pockets, and their countenances were a look of blank despair. Some few, however, had the conrage to speak out, and among them was Sunset Cox, of New York, who, in his lively style, commenced to cut up the Butch Gap hero, de-fending him, in a fearfully sarcastic manner, against the attacks of his Republican assailants. Everybody enjoyed the scene, save Butler himwho, during Cox's remarks, eyed him closely, and the moment he closed rose to reply. There was general stillness throughout the House, and expectation was on tiptoe to hear what Butler would say in response to his assailants, and particularly Cox. Ben rose to the might of the occasion. He was brief, but pointed. He said something about the meanness of men who were in the habit of in-sinuating things against him which they dare not openly charge, but as for the gentle-man from New York, Mr. Cox, the only way he could answer him was in the words which every little boy in the country was familiar with, and which was played by all the hand organs in town. He would only say to Mr. Cox (and here he waved his hand as if driving away a mosquito), "Shoo, fly; don't bodder me!" The House was in a roar in a moment, and the hilarity continued for some time, despite the efforts of the Speaker to restore order. The hit was most palpable, and was the only reply calculated to have the slightest effect under the circumstances. Cox did not relish the joke—it turned the tables against him completely. He became furious, and endeavored to say something bitter about Butler, going so far as to call him 'a bad man." His remarks were very personal, and are condemned to-night by all who listened to them. The result of the whole debate was another victory for Dawes, the appropriation of \$1,500,000 being retained .- N. Y Herald to-day.

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

Annual Report of the Book Committee-Com-plete Exoneration of the Officials of the Concern from all Charges of Fraud.

The Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which has been in session at the Mission Building in New York during the last two weeks, adjourned sine die at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after adopting the subjoined report, which will be read with profound inte-rest and gratification by all Methodists and riends of Methodism.

The committee consists of the following fifteen members, all of whom were present throughout the session, except the Rev. H. Bannister, who is in Europe, and the Rev. G. W. Maltby, who was obliged to return home by rea-

son of sickness:—

James Pike, of New Hampshire Conference; G. W. Woodruff, of New York East Conference; C. S. Vancleve, of Newark Conference; Henry Slicer, of Baltimore Conference; I. S. Bingham, of Black River Conference; J. F. S. Bingham, of Black York Conference; G. W. Maitby, of Brie Conference; J. F. Kennedy, of North Ohio Conference; B. F. Rawlins, of Indiana Conference; F. A. Blades, of Detroit Conference; H. Bannister, of Wisconsin Conference; Cyrus Brooks, of Minnesota Conference; J. H. Moore, of Illinois Conference; J. Rothweller, of Central German Conference.

The report is as follows:—

To the Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—Rev. Fathers and Brethren:—On Episcopal Church.—Rev. Fathers and Brethren:—On the 4th of November, 1869, the Book Committee met at No. 806 Broadway, New York, in annual session, and entered regularly upon the transaction of its usual business, all of which was satisfactorily done. But during the session of the committee matters of peculiar interest, touching the credit and solvency of the Book Concern, were brought to its notice. Painful rumors on this subject had already gone abroad, and had awakened much solicitude throughout all our borders.

out all our borders.

After two weeks of thorough search for truth, the 1. On the question, "In respect to the manage-

ment or conduct of the agents, or either of them, has there been any fraud or corruption in the Book Concern?" the committee were unanimous in giving

2. On the question, "Has there been anything fraudulent or corrupt in the practice or conduct of any employe in the Book Concern so far as the printing department is concerned?" the committee voted eleven in the negative, two of the committee

declining to vote.

3. On the question, "Has there been anything frandulent or corrupt in the practice or conduct of any employe in the Book Concern in respect to the bindery department?" the committee fully deliberated, and decided in the negative by a vote of nine

The amount of profits have been \$954,235-85, which

dalance added to the capital stock...... \$70,092 69 Total profits as above......\$954,235-85

n in ed embraces the great financial crisis of 1856 and 1857, and the entire duration of the late war.

Respectfully submitted, by order of the committee.

L. M. Vernon, Secretary.

SECOND EDITION

New York, Feb. 16, 1870.

The following was ordered to be added to this report in view of a declaration made to the committee that the paper to which it refers would be forwarded to the Annual Conferences.

Whereas, Since the adoption of this report to the Annual Conferences, a paper has been submitted to this committee, signed by Mesura. Slicer, Pike, and Vernen, dissenting from some of the conclusions of that report, which paper contains certain allegations and letters from outside parties intended to invalidate our conclusions and which letters and allegations are by no means full, and are, therefore, inconclusive:

Resolved, That we feel it due to say additionally to the Annual Conferences, that all the dissenting allegations and statements therein given were before the committee, and thoroughly traversed by them, and in view of all the facts and circumstances known to us in the specified cases, the committee see no reason to modify in the least their solemn judgment already recorded.

PLUCK.

Mrs. Dr. Walker Robbed by Highwaymen in Louislana - Bold Conduct of the Pincky

The New Orleans Republican, of the 5th instant, says, on the 3d instant the renowned Dr. Mary Walker, being en route from Clinton, Louislana, to Bayon Sara, availed herself at Jackson of an invitation from Captain Thomas H. Jenks to ride over in his buggy, there being no other conveyance. Between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M., when within three miles of Bayou Sara, the Captain was startled by the lady suddenly reaching forward, seizing the reins, and bringing the horse to a dead halt, when simultaneously with raising his eyes, and discovering on either side of the buggy a highwayman in a kneeling position, covering him with double-barreled guns, the order was given, "your money or your lives." At this moment the Captain was feeling under the cushions for his revolver, when the robber shouted:—"Move a muscle and I fire." The lady comprehending the danger, seized Captain Jenks' hands, and held them up, showing him to be disarmed, when they were ordered to leave the buggy. A lad of about fourteen years old, with a revolver in his hand, con-ducted the vehicle behind the thick growth by the wayside, the prisoners, under cover of the guns, being ordered to follow. Captain Jenks observed, the moment that he fixed his eyes upon the robber covering him with his piece, that the man became nervous, which was apparent from the trembling of the gun-barrel, and he was ordered to turn his back, which he refused to do, saying, "You have our lives and property in your hands," to which the robber replied, "We want your money." The captain had con-siderable funds and valuable papers about him, but slipping his hand in his vest pocket, threw upon the grass about fifty dollars; the lady was then ordered to throw her money upon the grass, which she did to the amount of between sixty and seventy dollars-all she had but a tencent piece—and, holding it up between her fingers, she asked the villians if they wanted that too, to which they replied "No." They threatened, however, to search the prisoners, and if more was found they would murder them. One of the highwaymen then stated that they would break open and search the captain's trunk. The captain threw him the key, and requested that he would not spoil the lock. After an examination of the trunk the bandits retired slowly to a distance of some eighty yards, continuing to cover the parties with their guns. On reaching Bayon Sara an affidavit was made, and a description of the bandits given as near as possible, notwithstanding their half blackened and disguised faces. The coolness and self-possession of the lady probably pre-served both her and Captain Jenks from being murdered. An inspection of the neighborhood showed a spare revolver at the foot of a tree, while a few yards distant in the road was a dead mule, bleeding from a wound in the haunch.

INFANTICIDE.

A Drunken Father Kills his Own Child. The shocking story that follows was reported

by telegraph from Cincinnati a few days since. We find details in the Gazette of Wednesday:-A harrowing example of unnatural conduct by parent, voluntarily divested of reason and eeling, we lay before our readers this morning - that of a drunken father scalding to death his

Monday evening, Valentine Klein, a butcher, came to his home, No. 197 Pleasant street, at about half-past 6 o'clock, drunk. His wife was preparing supper, and a pot of coffee was boil-ing on the stove. In the cradle near was the baby girl seven months old. Three other chilhungry and timid, were waiting for supper which their mother was preparing. There was no bread for the little mouths, and Mrs. Klein asked her husband for money to buy some. He answered with an oath and flew into a fearful rage. The children, accustomed to the storm. gathered around the table. The mother turned her back to the cradle to wait upon them. One of the children startled her with the cry, "Oh. mother, see what father has done to the baby! She turned, and saw the helpless infant, noise less, but struggling, the coffee-pot lying empty upon it. She took it in her arms, with her fingers took the hot grounds out of its mouth, and then-she says in her testimony before the Coroner—it cried. On its bosom and its face the boiling liquid had been poured.

The imbruted father was not arrested. He was too stupefied by liquor to feel much concern when the neighbors were called and a physician brought. The innocent little sufferer lingered till 6 o'clock yesterday morning, then died. Two officers arrested the father in Findlay Market about 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon. Last night he was still locked up in Bremen Street Station

on the charge of murder. Yesterday afternoon the Coroner held an in quest on the little corpse. A little brother of the dead child testified that "father was raising a fuss with mother because she asked him for a quarter to buy bread; and that when her back was turned father threw the pot of hot coffee in the cradle." The little son will be the only com-

petent witness of the crime.

The coroner's jury brought in a verdiet that the child came to her death 'by having been scalded by hot coffee which her father, while under the influence of liquor, had caused to be poured over her body."

BEHIND THE SCENES.

Novel Interchange Between Members of a Popular Opera Troupe.

Kinross and Gonzalez, two members of the Parepa-Rosa operatic troupe, induiged in a little pugilistic encounter behind the scenes at the Opera House last evening, which resulted in "first blood" being claimed for Kinross. It appears that a difference had occurred between the two in the afternoon relative to the posses-sion of a room at their hotel, and Gonzalez, who alleged that Kinross had used unbecoming language to his wife, sprang upon the former as he was about to enter his dressing-room behind the scenes, and struck him a in the face. Kinross was at that time prevented from retaliating by the interfeprevented from retaliating by the interference of other members of the company, but promised his opponent to make him "sing enough" when they were done singing in the opera. He kept his promise faithfully, too, for when Gonzalez emerged from the theatre he found himself confronted by Kinross, who immediately proceeded to "punch" his Roman nose with blows like mule kicks. The consequence was a "rush of blood" to that organie mence was a "rush of blood" to that organ, in quantity too generous for its capacity, and therefore an overflow, which slightly marred the good looks of its owner. Kinross, too, also found his "good right hand" so badly wounded by the contact that he was compelled to have it dressed at Kinsey's drug store. Thus ended an encounter in which both parties came off second best, a result seldom following an affair of this character, but most generally richly carned by pugilistic contestants. -Newark Advertiser, Feb. 10.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Were Corrupt Means Used to Pass or Defeat the Police Bill?-A Committee of Investigation-A New Bill Reported in the Legislature.

Light Wanted in the Naval Medical Service-Important Improvements in Ordnance and Gunnery.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE STATE.

The Committee of Investigation.

Special Desputes to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 11.—The House Committee appointed to ascertain whether any corrupt means were used to pass or defeat the Metropolitan Police bill, have held a meeting and elected Mr. Bunn Chairman. The committee consists of two Democrats (Brown and Mooney) and three Republicans (Bunn, Hong, and Elliott). A meeting will be held on Saturday (to-morrow), at 1 o'clock, in Common Council Chamber at Philadelphia, when Mayor Fox, the Chief of Police, and others will be subpomaed.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 11 .- Mr. Henszey introduced the following bill, which was referred to the appropriate committee:-

An Act Supplemental to an act Incorporating the City of Philadelphia, in Reference to the Police of said

of Philadelphia, in Reference to the Police of said City:—
Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act all the powers heretofore vested in the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia in relation to the organization and discipline of the police force of said city be and they are hereby vested in five commissioners, to be called a Board of Police Commissioners, one of whom shall be the Mayor of the said city, who shall be exoglicio the president of said board, and three of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business four of said commissioners shall be elected by the Select and Common Councils of said city in joint convention assembled, within of said city in joint convention assembled, within twenty days from the passage of this act; at least one of whom shall be of the same political party as, and shall be nominated by the minority of said joint convention; said commissioners so elected shall hold their office until January 1, 1871, and their successors convention; said commissioners so elected shall hold their office until January 1, 1871, and their successors to be elected at the general election held on the second Tuesday in October, 1870, and annually thereafter as their respective terms expire; said commissioners shall be elected by the cluzens of the four police districts of said city, and it is hereby made the duty of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia to carry out this act; said commissioners shall be residents of the police district they represent, and shall hold office: one for two years, one three years, one for four years, and one for dive years, said terms of office to decided by lot upon the organization of said board and in the presence of the president thereof, which shall take place at noon on the Monday succeeding said election, er as soon thereafter as practicable. Immediately before said organization said four commissioners shall be duly qualified before a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia to well and faithfully discharge the duties of their office to the best of their ability; provided, that upon any vacancy occurring in said board thirty days previous to a general election, it shall be the duty of the said Select and Common Councils at their next regular stated meeting to elect a commissioner from the police district represented by his predecessor, to serve until the next general election, when his successor shall be chosen. No commissioner's term of office shall be deepend sented by his predecessor, to serve until the next general election, when his successor shall be chosen. No commissioner's term of office shall be deemed to have expired until his successor shall be duly qualified; and provided further, that no person shall be eligible to serve as a commissioner who holds or is a candidate for elector or appointment to any national, State, county, or municipal office of trust or profit; and that the members of the police force to be organized and appointed by said board shall hold office during good behavior, and shall be liable to removal only after a public hearing before

Section 2. That the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia shall fix the salaries of of the City of Philadelphia shall fix the salaries of the commissioners elected by them and of the clerks of said board, and provide for the payment of the same; they shall also furnish suitable accommoda-tions for the meetings of the board, and pay all the necessary expenses thereof; provided that nothing contained in this act shall be construed as limiting contained in this act shall be construed as limiting or restricting the power of said Councils heretofore vested in them in any manner whatever as to the number of policemen to be appointed under this act, or for determining the daily, monthly, or annual pay for their services. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with any of the foregoing provisions be and the same are hereby repealed.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Improvement in Ordnance and Gunnery. FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 9 .- An important improvement in ordnance and gunnery has just been made, which, if it accomplishes all that is claimed for it by the inventor, is destined to succeed, to a great extent, the projectiles now in use by the Government.

Mr. J. W. Hill, of Jefferson, Williams county, Iowa, has invented a double-shotted projectile, by which he claims a shot can be thrown a distance of eight or ten miles. Messrs. Hill and Roberts arrived here on Monday morning with permission from Washington to make the ex periment

The shot is cenical, with a bore inside, rifled, and a time fuse at the side, in fact, it is a small cannon itself. We examined an 8-inch shot which was fired to-day. It weighed 200 pounds before being loaded. The inner cavity or bore was 31 inches, and extended some 8 inches back. Into this cavity was placed a half-pound of powder, some tow was then inserted, and afterwards a 1214 pound shot. The muzzle is stopped up by a brass plug, in two pieces. The shot is then placed in a cannon and discharged. The fuses are from 5 to 10 seconds; at the end of that time the fuse ignites the powder and discharges the 1234 pound shot. The inventor greater than was the large one on leaving the

The experiments were commenced Monday morning, but on account of the plug in the end of the shot not being screwed in, it did not work satisfactorily. The motion obtained by the large ball, on being fired from a rifled gun was so great that the plug and ball both fell out after travelling, perhaps, a mile or more. Mr. Hill wanted the shots made with a plug to screw in, in the first place, but the machinist insisted that there was no possibility of the plug coming out until the powder was dis-charged, but the result shows the fallacy of this idea. For to-day's experiments, the plugs were all made to screw into the shot, and the result was all that could be desired. The fuse to the eight-inch shot was a ten-second fuse, and at the end of that time the 125-pound shot was discharged, and the eight-inch shot kept on its way until its force was expended. The explo-sion of the powder does not burst the shot, but drives the plug out, as there is no vacuum between the shot and the muzzle.

It is the first time the shot has ever been tested, and it is pronounced by experienced judges to be a success. The experiments were made by Colonel T. G. Baylor, commanding the arse-nal at this post, a full report of which will be forwarded to the Chief of Ordnance.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Naval Medical Service-A Grave Charge. Special Despatch to The Econing Telegraph,
Washington, Feb. 11. — Lieutenant-Com-

mander Mitchell, of the United States Navy, has addressed a communication to the Navy Department, setting forth that some time since he (Commander Mitchell) had a severe case of varicose veins, from the effects of which he might long have been prostrated upon a bed of sickness, with the possibility that he might have lost his life. He made a personal application at the Naval Hospital at the New York Navy Yard for admittance, but was informed that the naval surgeons attached to the yard had come to the conclusion that they could not perform the required operation, and that its obstinate character had no remedy in their professional skill.

Lieutenant-Commander Mitchell then was compelled to seek the advice and services of a surgeon in civil life, a Dr. Kissam. After some denial Commander Mitchell was admitted to the hospital and Dr. Kissam, the civil surgeon, relieved the patient and placed him on the high road to recovery. Commander Mitchell states the whole facts in the case to the department, and yesterday Secretary Robeson ordered Rear-Admiral S. W. Godon, U. S. N.; Surgeon J. Beale, U. S. N., and Commander W. D. Whiting to constitute a naval court of inquiry to investigate the charges set forth by Lieutenant-Commander Mitchell, to ascertain whether further action is necessary to be taken in the case.

FROM EUROPE.

Last Night's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.
LONDON, Feb. 10—4 30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92% LONDON, Feb. 10—4'30 P. M.—Consols closed at 22% for money and 92% for account. Five-twenties of 1862, 87%; of 1865, old, 86%; of 1867, 85%; Erie, 20; Illinois Central, 113; Great Western, 27.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10—4'30 P. M.—Cotton closed steady. Midding uplands, 11%d.; midding Orleans, 11%d. The sales to-day have been 10,000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation. Pork, 96s. Lard, 69s. Bacon, 56s. 6d. Linseed oil, £82.

LONDON, Feb. 10—Evening.—Refined Petroleum, 12,94% is 94.0. 18. 9% 618. 9% d. BREMEN, Feb. 10-Evening.-Petroleum closed HAMBURG, Feb. 10-Evening .- Petroleum closed

flat at 15 marcs banco 13 schillings.

flat at 15 marcs banco 13 schillings.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 11—Noon.—Consols opened at 92% for money, and 92% for account. American securities are firm; U. S. Five-twentles of 1862, 87%; of 1865, old, 87; of 1867, 86%. Stocks firm. Erie, 20%; Illinois Central still excited; sales at 114; Great Western, 27%.

Liverroot, Feb. 11—Noon.—Cotton quiet. Middling uplands, 11%d.; middling Orieans, 11%d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 69,000 bales, including 6000 for export and 9000 on speculation. The stock in port is 352,000 bales, including 157,000 bales of American. The receipts of the week have been 65,000 bales, including 30,000 bales American.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 73L 35c. Rentes, 73f. 35c.
ANTWSBP, Feb. 11.—Petroleum opened firm at 59f. 67%c.

This Afternoon's Quotations. London, Feb. 11—1:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92%; for account, 92%. U. S. 5-208 of 1862, 87%; of 1867, 86. Eric R. R., 20%; illinois Central has declined to 112; Great Western, 27.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer Judges Ludlow and Paxson.

In the case of John B. Goff, charged with involuntary mansiaughter, in causing the death of Caroline L. Oifield, a little girl four years old, on the 4th of December, by an explosion resulting from an experiment with a finid lamp, said to be patented as non-explosive, the jury this morning rendered a verdict of not guilty. expiosive, the jury this morning rendered a verdic of not guilty.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

Prison cases were tried to-day. George Williams was acquitted of a charge of lar-eny. James Cunnington complained that his coat was stolen on Monday evening from Nazareth Church, in Thirteenth street, near Vine, and was found upon the prisoner the same evening Williams said he had bought the coat from a man in the street, but he did not know who the man was, never having seen him before or since. There is a little rule of law which says that the recent pos-

session of stolen goods throws upon the accused the onus of giving a satisfactory explanation of that possession; but the jury disposed of this case sans the rule. possession; but the jury disposed of this case sans the rule.

George Washington, colored, was convicted of the larceny of a buffalo robe belonging to C. Vortier. The robe was taken from a wagon in the street, and afterwards found to have been left by the prisoner at a stable on S. Seventh street. The prisoner said a stranger had given him the robe to sell, and he did not know it had been stolen; but the jury observed the rule mentioned in the preceding case.

John Wilson was convicted of assault and battery upon Adolphus Schoenberg, the proof being that while under the influence of liquor he seized the prosecutor, a perfect stranger to him, on the bridge at Nicetown Lane, gave him a hearty shake, kicked him, and told him to pass on. He has already been in prison eight months awaiting trial.

Peter McFarland was convicted of the larceny of a trunk containing clothing and a small amount of money. It was taken from a house in Sansom street, above Seventeenth, and afterwards tracked to the prisoner's possession in Baltimore.

Hugh Gordon was convicted of entering a farmer's stable with intent to steal, having been found there in the night time, and giving no other reason for his presence there than that he was looking for a place where he could sleep.

where he could sleep.

Nist Prius-Chief Justice Thompson. John Penn Brock vs. The Phoenix Iron Company.
Before reported. Jury out.
Luther C. Edmunds, Trustee, vs. Thomas E. Harkins, et al. An action of ejectment to try the title
to property in Sixth street, above Poplar. On trial.

District Court, No. 1.—Judge Stroud.

Moses Kuhn vs. George W. Brigham. A feigned issue to try the right to a lot of liquor in Eleventh street, above Oxford. On trial. District Court, No. 2-Judge Hare.

David L. Haley et al. vs. The City. An action to recover interest upon the amount due for the appro-priation of property for the extension of the Park. Verdict for plaintins, \$2846.62, subject to a point of law reserved.

William H. Lanning and Wife vs. Robert Culbertson and Wife. An action of slander to recover damages for opprobrius words alleged to have been spoken by defendant's wife of Mrs. Lanuing. Jury

out.

John Sheetz vs. Samuel S. Breitenback. An action to recover for work and labor done. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.)
Friday, Feb. 11, 1870.

The money current continues to run slowly and smoothly and with a good supply at all the usual sources the market is emphatically easy. Though the demand for capital is slowly im proving from day to day, the rates remain sub-stantially the same, and there is really no new developments worthy of comment. We continue to quote demand loans at five per cent. on good bond or other collaterals, and first-class business paper at about seven per cent. The entire class of lenders are disposed to be liberal to applicants furnished with the requisite creden-tials.

Gold is active and decidedly weak this morning, sales opening at 120 %, declining to 130, and closing about noon at 120 %. In Government bonds, as well as in gold, there was some unloading, which looks like doubts of a falling market.

The Stock market was less active, but prices continue steady. In State loans there were sales of the sixes, second series, at 106; third do, at 108, and sixes, war loan, at 101. City sixes were quiet, with sales of the new issues at 100½. Sales of Lehigh Gold Loan at 93½.

Reading kallroad was rether quiet and prices

Sales of Lehigh Gold Loan at 93%.

Reading Kallroad was rather quiet and prices were higher. Sales at 48%. Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 57%. Camden and Amboy Railroad was without change, and sold at 114%. Lehigh Valley Railroad was higher, selling at 54%. Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad sold at 40%; and Little Schuylkill Railroad at 41%; 75

was bid for Norristown; 35% for Catawissa pre-ferred; and 29% for Philadelphia and Life. In Canal shares no sales, 17 was bid for Schuylkill preferred and 38% for Lebigh. Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway shares

were ignored. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street. BEFORE BOARDS.

#1000 W Jer 6s. FIRST BOARD. ### FIRST BOARD.

\$100 Pa 68, 3d 8e.18.108 | \$300 Sch N 68, 82, 18, 59 | \$150 do. 2d 8e.106 | \$3000 Sch N 68, 79, 80 | \$1500 Chy 68, New 109 | \$2000 Sinq Bills. 46 | \$1500 Chy 68, New 109 | \$1000 Pa 68 W L Cp 101 | \$100 do. 2d 48 | \$1000 Leh gold L. 92 | \$100 sh Penna R. 57 | \$1000 do. 92 | \$100 sh Penna R. 57 | \$1000 do. 92 | \$100 sh Penna R. 57 | \$1000 do. 2d 41, 57 | \$1000 do. 2d 41, 57 | \$1000 do. 88 | \$ \$1000 do...... 8934 MESERS: DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 S. Phiro

MESSES DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 S. Third
Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 68 of 1881, 1174621174; do. 1862, 114461144; do. 1864, 1144621144; do. 1865, 1144621144; do. 1866, 1144621144; do. 1866, 1144621144; do. 1866, 1184621144; do. 1868, do., 1134621184; do. 1868, 114661184; do. 2000, lot.

Notes, 19; Gold, 120621204; Silver, 11662118, Draion
Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, \$2606270; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, \$26062710.

JAV COOKE & Co., quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 1174621174; 5-208 of 1862, 1144621144; do., 1864, 114461144; do., 1865, 1134621144; do., 1865, 1134621144; do., 1867, 1134621144; do., 1868, 113461134; do. do., 1867, 1124, 1124; Cur. 68, 1114661114; Gold, 1204.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10 00 A. M. 1201, 1145 1204, M. 1204, 1009; 1204, 1146 1204, 1204, 1009; 1204, 1146 1204, 1204, 1009; 1204, 1146 1204, 1204, 1102

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—I P. 20.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M. Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New
York house the following:

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R
Con. Stock Scrip. 97
do. scrip. 951
Toledo & Wabash R. 47
N. Y. & Erie Hail. 25
Mil. & St. Paul R dom 74)
Mil. & St. Paul R dom 74)
Mil. & St. Paul pref. 89
Mich. South. & Nl.R. 883
Adams Express. 622
Chi. and Pitt. R. 983
Chi. and N. W. com. 783
United States. 600
Chi. and R. I. R. 1204
Pitta. F. W. & Chi. R. 923
Market Brin.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

"The nagging speculation in the gold market ren-dered the premium easily susceptible to the effects of the foreign news, and the result was a decime in

"The opening price was 120%, with the bulk of transactions at 120% @120%. At this time the cable brought the news of a termination of the Paris riots, with a firm closing to the Bourse and an advance is rentes. The price, thereupon, gradually settled to

with a firm closing to the Boarse and an advance in rentes. The price, thereupon, gradually settled to 120½.

"From the case which was experienced in the money market yesterday and to-day it is expected that the bank statement on Saturday will show a further expansion in the item of loans and a heavy increase in deposits, as a result of further heavy receipts of currency from the interior. No transactions occurred above six per cent., and to prime houses, on good and prime securities, the provailing rates were five and four per cent. The leading Government dealers were more than accommodated at the last mentioned figure.

"The lea good demand for prime commercial acceptance, and to-day rates for four months' paper declined to six per cent.; still there were 'git edge names offering at seven, while some six months' acceptances were quoted at eight per cent. The range of quotations is six to eight per cent, which will include everything in the shape of prime business notes. For single names it is more difficult to fix the range, but seven to fifteen will about embrace it.

"The foreign exchange market was irregular, being steady at the opening and becoming strong about midday, but closing heavy and lower, the prime bunkers sciling at 208% for round amounts of sixtyday sterling, the decline being all the more remarkable for the simultaneous decline in gold.

"The Government market opened with the dulness which has been its feature for the past week. and

markable for the simultaneous decline in gold.

"The Government market opened with the dumens which has been its feature for the past week, and was therefore quite sensitive to the depressing induences of a lower range in gold and heavy onerings of bonds at the Government purchase to-day. The amount offered was \$5,700,000, in twenty-eight proposals. The accepted lots were from one house, at 112:65 ex interest. An impression prevails that at the next purchase, toward the close of the month, the Government will be in a condition, with reference to its currency belance, to accept more than the million which will then be solicited in the programme. The decline to-day was an average of about one-half per cent. for the leading specularive issues, the vis at their lowest touching 113%." ssues, the Wis at their lowest touching 11336."

Philadelphia Trade Report. FRIDAY, Feb. 11 .- The Flour market is more ctive, and the demand both for shipment and house consumption has improved. Sales of 1200 barrels, including superfine at \$4-25@4-50; extras at \$4-62% 64.75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota exta family at \$5,05.75, the latter rate for choice, Pennsylvania do. do. at \$5-25@5-50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$5-25@6-25; and fancy brands at \$6-50@7-50, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$1.75

The demand for Wheat is quite good, but the The demand for Wheat is quite good, but the high views of holders restrict operations. Seles of 1200 barrels Pennsylvania red at \$1.24@126, and 2009 bushels York State white at \$1.35. Corn is less active, and prices are barely sustained. Sales of 3500 bushels new yellow at \$7@91c., according to dryness. Oats are unchanged; 2500 bushels Pennsylvania sold at \$5000 bushels.

Barley is in better demand. Sales of 2000 bashels two-rowed New York at 85@90c., and 1000 barrels four-rowed do. at \$1.12%.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote at \$30 \$\displays ton for No. 1 Quercitron. Whisky is steady at 97@99c. for Western wood and

-It is said that a daughter of Madame Lind Goldschmidt has a beautiful voice, which she is educating with a view to her professional appearance.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA FEBRUARY 11 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M.30 | 11 A. M.37 | 2 P. M.42

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Norw. bark Hertha, Arentsen, Antwerp, L. Westergaard & Co. Schr Light of Home, Nickerson, Providence, Knight Schr Sally C. Morton, Garwood, Newbern, N. C., S.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Centipede, Fenton, 3 days from Portland, in ballast to W. S. Hilles.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdsc. to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Rising Sup. Hastings, 12 days from James river, Va., with humber to Collins & Co.

Schr Gen. Palmer, Huston, from Cape May, with gravel to contain gravel to captain. chr Alaska, Pierce, from Brandywine, with Bour

BELOW. Brig W. H. Bickmore, from Sagua.

ASHORE. Brig Herald, hence for Sagua, was ashore yester-day morning on the bar off Marcus Hook. She re-mained on last evening, but it is thought she would get on without damage.

WENT TO SEA. On 9th inst., bark Mexican, hence for Sagua; brig Estelle, for Rio de Janeiro; soins James Ponser, Jr., for Cardenas; and Adelia, for St. John, N. B. 1842 inst., ship Tuscarora, hence for Mobile.

MEMORANDA. Schr Jasper, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 9th met. Schr Mary D. Cranmer, Davis, hence for Boston

at New York yesterday.